

## Errata for the '00-'01 through '04-'05 MATHCOUNTS School Handbooks

**2004-2005 MATHCOUNTS School Handbook** (last updated on August 5, 2004)

We do not have records of errata for this School Handbook.

**2003-2004 MATHCOUNTS School Handbook** (last updated on August 5, 2004)

- **Warm-Up 10, Problem #7:** The answer to the problem, as it is written on page 71, should be **14** weeks. The answer on page 72 and the solution on page 108 incorrectly assume Noel was trying to exceed \$112 rather than \$125.

**2002-2003 MATHCOUNTS School Handbook** (last updated on August 5, 2004)

- **Warm-Up 6, Problem #9:** The correct answer to this problem is **3**. The published answer of 123 is only correct if we assume that the number we are looking for is greater than each of the possible divisors.
- **Workout 4, Problem #1:** The correct answer to this problem is **4.9** seconds, as is indicated in the solution on page 113.

**2001-2002 MATHCOUNTS School Handbook** (last updated on August 5, 2004)

- **Warm-Up 9, Problem #7:** The answer for the problem is correct for a table of infinite length. To ensure the answer is correct for a table of any finite length, replace “at least half of the coin lies on the tabletop” with “the center of the coin lies on the table top.”
- **Workout 6, Problem #7:** The problem should have stated, “What is the product of all the *positive* integer perfect squares less than 50?” as suggested on page 114. As the problem was written, the problem leaves room for the possibility of including 0 in the list and, therefore, yielding a product of 0.

**2000-2001 MATHCOUNTS School Handbook** (last updated on August 5, 2004)

- **Warm-Up 3, Problem #6:** The correct answer is **42**. Additionally, the solution on page 106 is incorrect. There are 12 pairs that have a 1: (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), ..., (1, 12). There are 10 pairs that have a 2: (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), ..., (2, 11). There are 8 pairs that have a 3: (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), ..., (3, 10). This pattern continues, so there are  $12 + 10 + 8 + 6 + 4 + 2 = 42$  pairs total with a sum less than 14.
- **Warm-Up 6, Problem #6:** The correct answer is **3498**. The number of ways to divide the 12 students is  ${}_{12}C_4 + {}_{12}C_5 + {}_{12}C_6 + {}_{12}C_7 + {}_{12}C_8$  or  $495 + 792 + 924 + 792 + 495 = 3498$ . (The solution in the handbook incorrectly doubles  ${}_{12}C_6$ .)
- **Warm-Up 14, Problem #9:** The last paragraph of the solution to this problem on page 74 states, “Brenda is 10 blocks north and 10 blocks west of home.” In fact, she is 10 blocks south and 10 blocks east.
- **Workout 6, Problem #7:** The correct answer is **4.6**. (The answer published on page 94 is wrong, though the solution on page 123 is correct.)
- **Workout 9, Problem #8:** The expression in the problem should have the following form (blanks have been used here instead of empty squares):  $\_ \_ \_ \_ + (\_ \_ \times \_ \_)$